

National Republican.

A. M. CLAPP, EDITOR.

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Largest Legitimate Morning Cir-

culation in the District.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 25, 1879.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The National Republican Printing and Pub-

lishing Company has printed and for sale, in

large or small quantities, the following papers:

Senator Conkling, 16 pages.

Senator Edwards, 32 pages.

Senator Blaine, 16 pages.

Hon. Charles H. Joyce, 16 pages.

Hon. J. C. Burrows, 16 pages.

Hon. James A. Garfield, 8 pages.

Other speeches will be added to the list from

time to time.

Orders by mail promptly filled.

NOW LET US know the exact and techni-

cal meaning of the words "police force."

ANTI-RESUMPTION and ante bellum restora-

tion go hand in hand in the Democratic

programme.

WHAT IS PROCTOR KNOTT about? He

should write another answer. It will not

do to let President HAYES have the last

word.

When EWING and RICE are defeated, as

they certainly will be, out in Ohio, will it

be proper to ascribe that result to the Demo-

cratic theory that soldiers are not fitted to

execute civil trusts?

A SECRET ballot would be a boon to the

Bourbons in Congress just now. It would

permit them to adjourn without making a

public record by voting "out loud" when

their names are called.

THE Republican press of the country, so

far as heard from, sustains Veto No. 4 as

a plain and practical assertion of the duties,

respectively, of the legislative and executive

branches of the Government.

THE New York Democrats are not rushing

frantically forward to subscribe to the Ex-

ecutive campaign fund. They are not bolter-

ously anxious to plank down their hard

money for the use of a rag-money candi-

date.

Some of the Methodist Church leaders

have lately been engaged in discussing

"The Unpardonable Sin." This, in spite of

their desire to keep out of politics; but it

appears that the extra session has seduced

them into a regular wrangle.

If the laws of the United States are not

made to be executed why are they per-

mitted to remain upon the statute book?

Until they are repealed by constitutional

means it is the sworn duty of the Presi-

dent to administer them in spirit and letter.

"THEY" used to say that the carpet-bag-

gers down South were insatiable office-

seekers. The presence of an overwhelming

majority of Confederate Brigadiers in the

Congressional representation from that

would seem to indicate that there are other

people afflicted with the same selfish prop-

ensity.

The current inquiry, What are the Demo-

crats going to do? can only be answered

by surmise and speculation; but the shrewd-

est guessers have arrived at the conclusion

that they will eventually disband their

caucus organization and permit each man

to take care of himself—with his own

peace, in short, with his constituents.

The urgency of the friendship of the

Democrats for the Greenbacks is evidenced

by their attempts to vilify and destroy the

national organ of that party here in Wash-

ington. The truth is, as all the world

knows, that the National Free was started

by and is printed at the expense of some

earnest Greenbacks as General BEN BR-

IDLE.

The leading Southern papers insist that

the brains of the South are not in Congress.

So it would appear from the sterile results

of this extra session. In fact, the suspicion

is getting abroad that the South is repre-

sented, especially in the House, by a lot of

barren old women, and, as JEFF DAVIS says,

none of them have been reconstructed.

The anti-railroad plank in the California

Republican platform was an inspiration

worthy of ex-Secretary GORHAM, its author.

The encroachments of the Chinese upon the

labor system of the Pacific coast are hardly

less to be deplored as inimical to the gen-

eral prosperity of that section than the ex-

actions of the railroad corporations.

The veto of the "judicial expense" bill

reads better the more it is read, so to speak.

Its arraignment of the Democracy for their

unconstitutional attempt to do what they

have failed to do under constitutional forms

is unanswerable. The President evidently

does not believe that under his oath of office

he can conscientiously permit any law upon

the statute book to remain inoperative or

as a dead letter.

TALKING about divisions in partisan

ranks, the split between the Democrats in

the House and their fellows in the Senate

must not be overlooked. Seven implacables

in the latter body are ready to starve the

Government from now until doomsday, while

all the acknowledged leaders there, from

Dr. THURMAN, the Carr, down to

WADE HAMPTON, are ready to surrender to

the Administration. In the House a ma-

jority of the party is in favor of "no sur-

render," while a weak minority seems to be

inclined to do the opposite thing. This

jumbled-up condition of affairs will be

straightened out by the advisory committee

in due time; but the fact remains that the utmost confusion and the greatest diversity of views exists in the Democratic camp, and that the widest possible difference is disclosed between the views of the majority party in the two Houses.

This discovery and announcement by the Chicago Tribune of the fact that the SENATE'S Legislative in Louisiana in '07 was corruptly organized seems to disturb the serenity of the Bourbon organ here in Washington. The announcement is not made more emphatic, however, by its repetition in those columns. No one has ever doubted the fact; but it appears a little strange that it should be brought forward now at the instance of Democratic inspiration. What has NICHOLS done recently that he should now be denounced as an usurper by his fellow-partisans?

The habit which obtains with the press generally of upbraiding "the police" for their inefficiency appears to be unwarranted and unjust. The arrest of the murderer of Mrs. HULL in Boston, last Monday, and the success which has attended the efforts of our Washington force in capturing the Government Printing-office thieves, furnish two illustrations, at least, of the general efficiency of American detectives. The truth is, that a greater number of mysterious crimes are detected by them than they get credit for; a greater number than those which escape detection. But our people expect everything to be done on the instant.

Twist and turn as they will the Bourbons fail to find any escape from the difficulties they have brought upon themselves by this extra session of Congress and their attempts to evade their duty in the matter of Government appropriations. They claim to be the representatives of the people and all that sort of thing, and in the same breath advocate the nullification of laws legally enacted by their peers. Having failed to repeal those laws in a legal or constitutional manner, they propose to render them inoperative. The people understand this, and will hold the Bourbons responsible for attempting to accomplish by sheer force what they failed to do by regular and legal methods. This is the idea upon which Republican stump-speakers will elaborate in the present and coming campaign, for the purpose of sustaining the charge of revolution, which rests at the door of the Opposition.

The Democratic assertion that this Government betrayed any reluctance or "cowardice" in its negotiations with Spain regarding the Virginian affair is emphatically false. Preparations for war were then made with concurrent promptness, side by side, with the negotiations for peace and reconciliation. These preparations were effective not only in demonstrating the pluck or courage of this Government, but in showing the Spaniards that Secretary Fisk was in serious earnest, as the phrase goes. At the same time, it will be remembered, the Democratic press severely criticised the Administration for incurring so much expense and saddling, as they called it, an unnecessary debt upon the Treasury. Reasonable people, however, were satisfied with the course pursued and joined in the verdict accorded by the Powers of the Old World that the wisest, safest, and most vigorous policy possible had been adopted in the premises. But the most unreasonable feature of this latest Opposition charge is the implication of hesitancy, or worse, against General GRANT. The idea that he ever did anything "cowardly" will not find a very unanimous acceptance among the intelligent people of this or any other country.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN GERMANY. The agitation of the question of recoinstitution of silver in Germany has not subsided, although the flurry occasioned by the interpellation of the government in Parliament and the evasive replies of Prince BISMARCK has passed away. That incident, however, serves to show that the subject is being gravely considered, and that the influence of the late International Silver Commission, which was convened in Paris last year at the instance of the United States Government, is having a legitimate effect. In fact, BISMARCK's evasions on the occasion referred to were of a character to show that he acknowledged the full force of the recoinstitution movement. As Germany led off in demonetizing this metal, it appears to be no more than equity that she should be among the first to feel the necessity of remedying her own act. It is not improbable that the death of Lord ROTHESCHILD may have had something to do with this change of sentiment, for he was the acknowledged leader among the monetarists of the entire world.

But it appears to us that if Germany should carry out the evident intent of this interpellation and restore silver to its legitimate caste, so to speak, it would not only benefit her people but at the same time secure its recoinstitution by all the nations of Europe. Its value would be enhanced till it would maintain its place according to the French standard of 15 to 1 with gold. The effect of such a policy on this country would be most excellent. Our silver mines would be more valuable, their products being sure to command better prices. No doubt an international commission would establish a uniform standard, and all discussion and agitation over monetary standards would pass away. BISMARCK has not pursued a policy as to economic questions, calculated to impress the world with his clear understanding of them. His change from free trade to protective sentiments was not the result of conviction, but policy. He saw the country suffering, while protectionist countries prospered, and hence he adopted the tariff. He demonetized silver while flush with French gold, and when the monetarists were specially active in disseminating their views. Yet those who have studied the subject believe that the single standard has as much to do with German business depression as does free trade. In view of these facts we are led to think that it will not be at all surprising if Germany should change her policy by recoinstitution of silver. Beyond doubt such a course will have to her advantage, not only immediately, but for the time to come.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MAINE.

Although the campaign has not been fairly begun in Maine there are encouraging evidences that the Republicans of that State will go into it with a vigor and determination which are the equivalents of success. They fully count upon victory, but they de-

are it, shall be so crushing and complete that the grave of Greenbackism will be dug deep and wide next September. The curious and astonishing growth of the paper-money doctrine in Maine last year has justly provoked a large amount of surprise, because the people of that State are, as a class, well educated and quick-witted. But due consideration had not been given to the great extent to which the ship-building, lumber, and manufacturing interests of that Commonwealth were depressed, stagnant, or utterly ruined. Men who were willing to suffer in order that the dollar which the Government promised to redeem in coin might be so recovered, were, after three years of patient waiting, beginning to grow restless under the specious pleadings of the demagogues who came among them, causing thousands of timid and conscientious men to hesitate, and this was fatal to the cause of the Republican ticket. Times have changed in one short year. Men are at work; mills started up under full time, and the crowds of idle men vainly seeking work cannot be recalled again this summer by the CHASE, EWING, and CARY charlatans.

WAR ANNIVERSARIES.

Fortnight Extracts from the Chronology of the Rebellion.

JUNE 25.—The Twenty-eighth New York State Volunteers and Second Wisconsin Regiments passed through New York city en route to Washington. The Second Wisconsin Regiment arrived in Washington.

1862.

JUNE 25.—General Hooker's division of the Army of the Potomac fought the rebels for seven hours at Oak Grove, Va., and drove them back; Union loss over 200 killed and wounded. General McClellan commenced his change of position, and the Rebels followed him. Two schooners, 600 barrels of coal, 200 barrels of turpentine, and 50 barrels of cotton were burned at Little River Inlet, S. C., by two armed boats of the Union fleet. General Butler captured all the property of David E. Twiggs, late of the United States Army. Union raiders arrived at Vicksburg and communicated with the Rebels. The Rebels evacuated the rebel cavalry moved plantations in the neighborhood of Memphis, and destroyed large quantities of cotton. General Williams, with four regiments of infantry and two batteries of artillery, arrived at Vicksburg. The Rebels evacuated the city. The Rebels evacuated the city. The Rebels evacuated the city.

1863.

JUNE 25.—Eight at Grey's Gap, Tenn.; Union loss, fifty-five killed and wounded. Fight at Liberty Gap, Tenn., between Cleburne's Division and the Rebels. The Rebels were defeated, with heavy loss; Union loss, forty killed and 100 wounded. The Rebels evacuated the city. The Rebels evacuated the city. The Rebels evacuated the city.

1864.

JUNE 25.—General Hunter's column, retreating from the Shenandoah Valley, reached Meadow Bluff, Shenandoah County, Va. The work of mauling the enemy's works at Petersburg, a prelude to the capture of the city, was commenced to-day.

1865.

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1883.

JUNE 25.—The Twenty-eighth New York State Volunteers and Second Wisconsin Regiments passed through New York city en route to Washington. The Second Wisconsin Regiment arrived in Washington.

1884.

party of State tyrants against the equal rights of American citizens and the natural rights of man; and all of which was made public at the time.

The most deep-rooted of these principles, like its scorching prototype, Elia, has asserted its reality and exposed its general applicability, conspicuously in the efforts of that great exemplar of the party—Aaron Burr—to establish an empire to display their aristocratic proclivities in the pomp and circumstance of kingship, the nullification act of 1832, and the great rebellion of 1861.

The constituents of the rank and file of the Democratic party consist of the following: those who have little or no thought, judgment, reflection, knowledge of men, understanding of the effect of measures, and no general appreciation of the effect which their influence and votes are calculated to create, but who cling to the party through no motive in fact beyond the antiquity of its empty title and a veneration for old attachments.

The rank and file of the party is derived from those who are trained to submission and imbued with a sense of their own inferiority; those who have been accustomed to the presence of their better betters, and who are early habit long for a living shrine that will accept homage; talk "Democracy," liberty, and freedom like parrots and yet have no idea of the meaning of the words, and the franchise of suffrage beyond the mere mechanical act of voting; those who are over ready and willing to barter or surrender their votes for a money consideration, or of kindred gifts to obtain the privilege of voting; those who are elected by such have his title qualified by the adjective phrase applied with more tenderness than piety to Louis Philippe, President des Français, par la voie du peuple et non par la grace de Dieu.

As conclusive evidence that there is no over-drawn description of the characters on which the party depends for support, we have only to observe the presence of their better betters, which, to a mind of ordinary intelligence, must appear as fatuous and absurd as the legislative and executive bills lately introduced and passed by the Democratic Congress, or a transcript to a transcript from some old joke-book, and therefore the issues must be undoubtedly enunciated for *ad captandum vulgi* purposes.

A Good Word from the Mountains.

RENESSA, West Va., June 22, 1879.

To the Editor of the National Republican.

Sir: Nothing in the Republican has reached me daily, this my inland mountain retreat, and is welcomed, has pleased me more than the editorial of the National Republican, which, I say, "hypocritical hypocrite" in remembrance of the role of placidity and conciliation with which he commenced his Senatorial career, all of which, we now see, was a mere disguise for effect, albeit, thereby, for the time, caused him to be regarded as a man of peace. The crown could not be kept high always, and he has broken the charm of the "lawyer" pretence, and exposed a man of war.

And, after all, perhaps we ought to thank him for throwing off the disguise. By the way, is not the same Lamar that while before the rebellion was regarded as a man of peace, and now is a man of war? His little inkling to me that he is.

J. E. S.

PERSONAL.

COMMISSIONER J. J. IDELL, U. S. N., is at the Ebbitt House, 1208 F Street Northwest.

HON. LYMAN EDWARDS, of New York, is at the Arlington Hotel.

HON. J. H. HARTMAN, of Philadelphia, arrived at the Arlington Hotel.

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